THE TIMES.

VOL. VI, NO. 20.} GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 18, 1861. {WHOLE NO. 275.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LINES TO ONE WHO SUNG SO SWEETLY.

BY T. L. D.

Would that thy heart I could awake
The poet's harp once more I'd take
And breathe a minstrelsy to make
Thee happy.

One flower would that I, by thy way,
Could plant to bloom without decay,
Whose living shade on thee might play,
Forever.

May guardian angels from above
Light round thee like some fairly dove
To sweep thy deep-toned heart of love
With rapture.

Thy cheerful smile, thy words of glee,
Which from deceit and guile so free,
Shall ever to my spirit be
Inspiring.

Thy thrilling voice since first we met
Is whispering to my spirit yet;
Can I its melody forget?
No, never.

Like soft Eolian strains that die
Upon the breeze that passes by,
The sweet voice checks the rising sigh,
Enchanting.

When freed from earth's cold blight and wrong
May'st thou to angel bands belong
Where thou may'st chant a sweeter song,
In heaven.

When thou shalt leave life's gloomy care
To greet the dawn of heaven afar,
May'st thou then be a morning star,
In glory.

From the Richmond Di patch.

Some Righteous Men Left.

We have read with much satisfaction the manly and high-toned sentiments of that able Democratic journal, the Concord (N. H.) *Standard*. In its issue of May 4th, it thus raises its courageous voice against the war of invesion:

"We are for peace. The South, which in this scandalous civil war, will include every slaveholding State, cannot be reconquered. Her sons may be defeated on the field of battle; her cities destroyed; her fields laid waste; but they will not then be conquered. If defeated, they will flee to their mountain fastness and their morasses, and still carry on the war until ultimately their invaders will be driven from their soil. They never will be conquered. Then, why make war upon them? Why sacrifice thousands of precious lives and hundreds of millions of money, when, in the end, it will avail nothing!

"We are not for the invasion of the South. We are for the defence of the North. If our brethren of the South invade the North, we are for repelling them. We are for defending the city of Washington until Maryland shall secede. As long as that State shall remain in the Northern Union, we are for defending the integrity of her soil, and that embraces the city of Washington. If she secedes, it will be useless even to defend Washington."

In reply to threats of violence by the Republicans, the *Standard* says:

"No. Beware of attempting a *Reign of Terror*, among the other calamities which your policy has brought upon your country. Do that, and you initiate a civil war at your own doors. You will transfer it from Virginia and Carolina to New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, New York Illinois—the entire North. No Democrat at the North, with the heart of a freeman beating in his bosom, will submit to your threatened despotism."

In an article on "Democrats in arms for the defence of Washington," it speaks as follows:

"So far as we can learn, a large majority of the soldiers enlisted in this State for the defence of Washington, are Democrats.—And they understand well what they are going to Washington for. It is not to wage a war of revenge or conquest against the South, but to defend the Government and Capital of the Union."

Of the regiment (the 25th) raised in Albany, N. Y., the Albany Argus says:

"Of that regiment of soldiers thus marching to the defence of their country, nine-tenths are Democrats."

And the *N. Y. Day Book* remarks of the troops going from that city:

"Many of the troops that have gone from New York said that they would defend the Capital, but never engage in an aggressive war on the South."

The Boston *Journal* having threatened the editor with an assault on person and property, he thus replies:

"And we now say to the editor of the Boston *Journal*, that if the mob, at his instigation, shall assail our person or property, if we survive, *we will hold him responsible for the outrage in* PROPERTY PERSON AND LIFE.

"We tell that malignant and blood thirsty miscreant, that the blood of the first Democrat of the Granite State that shall be shed by a Black Republican mob in this contest, will be avenged by all the Democrats of the Granite State. Beware of the entertainment to which you are inviting your countrymen at home, by your barbarous and bloody counsels. It is enough to have a sectional civil war. Beware how you instigate a war of factions at home."

The N. H. *Patriot* says that in Saco, Maine, a large mob surrounded the office of the *Democrat*, and demanded that a flag should be raised on peril of the destruction of the office! The editor was absent, but a few resolute friends successfully resisted all their attempts to enter the office, and after much disgraceful rioting, they left without accomplishing their purpose. The *Democrat* says:

"We advise all Democrats of York county, while they stand by the country and its laws, to put their fire arms of all descriptions in the best order immediately and keep them loaded for immediate and effective service. They may be needed at any moment to protect their families and their dwellings. The rowdy part of the Republican party (and which controls the party) we have reason to believe have planned an extended system of terrorism upon all Democrats who speak out their sentiments, and no man is safe. His own neighbor who meets him with politeness in daily business may set murderers and incendiaries upon him at night We have seen and learned enough to be well satisfied that this diabolism has been set on foot and extends through the country."

The *Patriot* protests indignantly against an infernal proposition of the Boston *Atlas* and *Bee*, edited by the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, who calls upon the Federal Government to arm the servile population of Eastern Virginia. It has also an article headed "A Patriotic Family," in which three tendered their services to the Government, as Clerk, Postmaster, and Mail Agent!

One Republican paper comes out for Peace. The Hartford *Courant*, which is the leading Republican journal of Connecticut, is constrained to admit that the only way to obtain peace is to recognize the Government of the Confederate States. It says:

"Public opinion in the North seems to be gradually settling down *in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy* by the Federal Government. The thought of a *bloody and protracted civil war*, except as a matter of *absolute necessity, is abhorrent to all*, and its issues may be *as perilous* to the *victors* as to the *vanquished*. To subjugate the seceded States by force of arms and compel them to remian in the Union, if it be possible, must involve great expenditure of treasure and life, *and can result only in changing the present alienation into deadly hostility and incurable hate*. If they remain in the Union, they must do so as peers of the other States, and not as conquered provinces.

"But here a new peril meets us. Do we not, by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, recognize the principle of secession? *No.*

"Seven States have seceded from the Union. The act *is revolutionary*, and may justly be punished with all the severity which the crime of unprovoked revolution demands. But the movement was not checked, as it might easily have been, at the begining. The Cabinet of Mr Buchanan, if not Mr. Buchanan himself, helped on the treason. The present Administration must deal with the matter as it stands not simply as a question of *practical politics*. The forcible subjugation of these States, under existing circumstances, is not to be thought of."

The Bangor (Me.) *Democrat* still keeps its colors gallantly flying. It says:

"In this struggle the Southern States ask the right to govern and tax themselves; they ask what our Revolutionary fathers asked—no more. Is there any man in the North so short-sighted, so destitute of reason, so ignorant of the history of revolutions, as to think that the Southern States will not in the end maintain their independence? For what, then, is this war waged? The war is utterly objectless. Does any one presume that the Federal Government can retake all the forts, arsenals and other public property in the seceded States? The thing is utterly impossible.

"You, then, people of Maine, should not give your voice and arm for the prosecution of a war which can bring neither honor nor advantage to your sovereign State a war in which the flag can gain no new lustre, and which will bring long years of anguish, distress and poverty upon all our people. Let your whole influence and power be exerted rather in behalf of peace—that which must come, soonor or later, either through an amicable treaty between the North and South, or under the drawn sword of some military dictator."

The New York *Daily News*, although it has raised the United States flag, refused to do so upon compulsion. The conduct of the proprietor shows how easy it is for one resolute man to resist a mob. A yelling crowd came to his office and demanded its proprietors to raise the Stars and Stripes, under the meanace of the sack and destruction of the office. The proprietors met the mob at the entrance and defied them. They informed the infuriated rabble that they would not be dictated to by them; and that they might proceed with their work of destruction, at their peril. They went away. The next morning, agreeably to their own purpose, they raised the ensign of the Union. We find the following allusion to the event in the New York *Express*:

"THE NEWS OFFICE.'—From Wall street the mob went to the office of the *News*, where—by this time increased to about twenty thousand—they howled and yelled like madmen. The *News'* proprietors were resolute, and would not yield to the demands of the mob to show the flag."

What a contrast to the conduct of the *Herald* and *Express!* Nothing good was expected of the former, but of the latter, who married a Virginia lady, and has so often received the hospitality of Virginia homes! If there was a true man on earth, we thought it was the man BROOKS. Alas! No one expected him to be faithless to his own section, but who would have supposed that he would leap from a conservative position into the front rank of the seething mass that howls for our destruction? The New York *Journal of Commerce* pursues a much more manly and honorable course.

A few days since, at a meeting in the north part of Guilford, called for securing volunteers, it was proposed to raise a fund by voluntary donations in money for their comfort when Sanford Mitchell, a free negro, cheefully gave $15, and said he would double the sum if necessary.—*Patriot.*

From Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.—The U. S. steamer Pawnee, slipped her cable last night at the Washington Navy Yard, and dropped down to this city. She is now opposite the city close to the wharves with her port holes open and guns run out.

Herds of beef cattle now occupy the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Northern troops continue to arrive in Washington in numbers varying from one to three thousand per day. Many of the Federal forces now in Washington are of foreign extraction.

A regiment is to-day quartered at Annapolis Junction, composed and officered entirely by Germans.

Gen. Scott is not unaware of the military power of the South. Yesterday he told one of his friends that Virginia alone could, within forty eight hours, concentrate twice as many troops upon Washington as are already enrolled and mustered into service of the Lincoln Administration.

Several Regiments have left Washington within the last two or three days for the Relay House. Their ultimate destination is Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Sanford, agent of the Adams Express Company, arrived on Thursday with seven hundered thousand dollars in specie for the Government, form New York, under the escort of the 52d Cavalry.

A battery commands the railroad at the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below Harper's Ferry, while the bridge across the Potomac is commanded by another battery.

Scouting parties range the country for fifteen miles north, east, and west also who, upon the slightest alarm, are to communicate by a system of signals agreed upon.

Another proclamation has just been issued by Abraham Lincoln, which we copy:

Whereas, an insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered; and whereas it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby direct the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast, to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the Laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

I is estimated that there are 37,000 troops now in Washington.

Desertions from the Federal army are numerous.

Runaways from Virginia are arrested by the U. S. troops in Washington.

The U. S. Postmaster General has made arrangements for the transmission of the mail between New York, Fort Pickens and Havana, by the Government steamers.

Scott's Plans.

It is said that General Scott has laid his plans for a six month campaign. It is thought that the seat of war is about to be removed from Washington to Cairo. The latter being considered a strategical point of the greatest importance.

Riot in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 12.—On yesterday, Gen. Frost, with a brigade of militia at Camp Jackson, surrendered unconditionally upon the demand of the Federal troops.—His release upon parol was tendered, but declined on the ground that taking the oath would imply that they have been in arms against the Federal Government, which they denied.

While the State troops were drawn up between two lines of the Union volunteers stones were thrown and pistols fired at them. One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Bilanowsky, who, in falling, gave the order to fire, which was obeyed. Two women and several children were killed, and about twenty other persons wounded.

The greatest excitement is prevailing, and the Republican newspapers were threatened by a mob.

Arrival of the Panama.

ST. JOHN, N. F., May 14—The steamer *Panama*, from Galway, arrived here today with advices from Liverpool and London to the 7th.

Lord John Russell made an important statement in the House of Commons on Monday, relative to American affairs, and particularly as to the question whether the Federal Government were not infringing international law by collecting duties from foreign ships before breaking bulk.

The Law officers of the Crown said that so much depended on circumstances that no definite instructions had been sent to British cruisers on the American coast.—He (Lord Russell) believed that the collection of duties in the way proposed would be impracticable.

Relative to the blockade, he said that it would only be recognized, when effective.

Regarding Letters of Marque issued by the Southern Confederacy, the government were of the opinion that the said Confederacy must be recognized as belligerents.

Insurrances were being effected in London on California gold in transit from Panama to London.

Consignments were being diverted from New York.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7th.—The *Times* says that the present course of American events, so far from being likely to embarrass the London Money market, will have the opposite effect.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 7th.—Cotton firm. Consols 91¾@91¾.

Distinguished Visitors.

His Excellency Governor ELLIS of North Carolina, attended by Col. Riddick; Assistant Adjutant General of the State, and Cols. Hughes and Hammerskold, aids to the Governor, arrived here last evening, in a special train from Rrleigh, North Carolina. They were accompanied by Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Hon. Samuel J. Person, Hon. W. W. Avery, Gen. M. W. Ransom, J. Spelman, Esq., Drs. E. Manson, and E. Warren, members of the North Carolina Legislature. They are here, we understand, on business of importance.—They are stopping at the Exchange Hotel, as are also several distinguished citizens of Maryland, officers of the Confederate States Army, &c., &c.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Arrest of Ross Winans.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Ross Winans was arrested to-day on the charge of selling a steam gun to Virginia.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....May 18, 1861

C. C. Cox, J. W. Albright, } Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.

THE TIMES is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at $2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and, unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

THE TIMES is a good medium for advertising. None but select advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
One quarter column ..... do	5 00
One half column ..... do	5 00
One column ..... do	8 00
One square one month	2 00
Two squares do	3 00
Three do do	4 00
One quarter column one month	6 00
One half column do	10 00
One column do	15 00
One square one year	15 00
One quarter column one year	30 00
One half column do	80 00
One column do	150 00

The Convention.

The Delegates to the Convention will assemble in Raleigh on Monday the 20th. We do not know the men elected—do not know what will be done—do not know what should be done, yet we have our opinion and are free to express it. We do not believe anything short of a final separation with *all* free States will give either peace to our country, safety to our homes, or satisfaction to the people of our State. Therefore we are for immediate secession from the North and speedy connexion with the Confederate States of America. The idea of holding to the South until the battles are fought and then joining those who fought against us, is simply ridiculous—not to say cowardly. If the Convention thinks best to remain in the Northern Union let it say so; but, if they see that won't do, then where will we go if not with the South? We cannot maintain an independent government composed singly of North Carolina: then, what other States can we even hope *may* join with us? The Northern press hoots at the idea of maintaining a neutral position, they say they know the traitors of the border States and that they must take sides in this contest and be closely watched by the friends of the Union. If any difference is made by our Northern States, we certainly get the benefit of their bitterest curses and denunciations. Then let us leave them alone in their shame and ignorance and take our stand in "Dixie's Land, there to live and die."

We do not feel capable of advising a body made up of older and wiser heads, but we trust the Convention will do what they think best—and do it speedily. The people desire to know their destiny and there is no reason why they should be held in suspense more than a week.

To our Musical and Benevolent Friends.

Mrs. Franc's M. Gerken, a blind lady of Norfolk, Va., is now in our town and will wait on the ladies soon. She has quite a nice selection of new and popular sheet music and while she sells it cheap, it will be aiding her, we doubt not, in a laudable undertaking—that of educating an only daughter and procuring a support for herself. She is stopping at the Guilford House and would be grateful to receive calls.

☞ We would call the attention of our farmers to the advertisement of Mr. J. F. Foard in this paper. Newberne is very easy of access to all on the N. C. R. R. and it will be a good market for our friends.

☞ The *Southern Field and Fireside* is an able journal, devoted to all the interests of the South. See prospectus in this paper

An Important Omission.

By the Southern journals and private letters, it is ascertained that the Confederate rebels are in great want of *percussion caps*. None have been made at the South, and Virginia offers a large bonus for any one who will establish a manufactory in that State.—*Woonsocket, (R. I.) Patriot.*

The *Patriot*, like many of the filthy Republican papers, is either very ignorant or wantonly base. It is truly amusing to see how they lie and misrepresent Southern affairs. We excuse them, however, as it is done for the purpose of keeping up the courage of the hirelings, paupers and convicts they are mustering against us. For the benefit of the *Patriot*, (not its readers, as none of them will ever know any better,) we copy the following items:

CAP MANUFACTORY.—We noticed several days since the establishment in this city of a percussion cap manufactory, by Mr. C. Schott. We visited his place of business, and found his arrangements quite extensive, being able at present to turn out about 10,000 per day. He has an abundant supply of material on hand, and plenty more engaged. Hurrah for our percussion cap manufactory!—*Nashville Gazette.*

PERCUSSION CAP FACTORY.—It is gratifying to read the following in the last number of the Raleigh *Register*:

Owing to the skill of Professor Emmons in making the composition, and the mechanical dexterity of Mr. Charles Kuester in using it for the requsite purpose, we shall have as much of that article so essential in war, percussion caps, as we may need. We have seen a specimen of the caps, and they fully answer the end in view. Prof. Emmons has also suggested the mode of manufacturing any quantity of the right sort of powder. This is a beginining of enterprise by Southern people to supply themselves with those things for which they have been so long dependent on their Northern enemies. We shall expect to see tanneries, manufactories of leather, of cloth, of hats, and every requsite for the comforts and necessities of life springing up all over the South.

The Execution of Glover.

Yesterday was a beautiful day and a very large crowd assembled to see this unfortunate man suffer the penalty of a violated law. We were mortified, as we always are on such occasions, to see so great an assemblage of people, of every age, sex and color, to witness the execution. Such scenes though absolutely necessary, should be spared the gaping, thoughtless gaze of the multitude. It does no good and produces much evil.—If there was no way of avoiding it, perhaps we could bear it without a murmur; but when such executions could be in private, we see no apology for gratifying the low, vulgar, perverted tastes of humanity.

The Revs. J. H. Smith and L. L. Hendren accompanied the culprit to the gallows and gave him Spiritual counsel and prayed with him. He denied to the last the intention of killing his wife and alleged it was accidental.

Petersburg Express.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this able Daily. Persons wishing the latest news from the war cannot do better than subscribe for this paper. Terms—cash in advance—

Per annum,	$5
Six months,	3
Three months,	2

All subscriptions for a less time than three months will be three cents for each number of the paper.

Address A. F. Crutchfield & Co., Petersburg, Va., but do not send postage stamps.

Examination at G. F. College.

Quite a respectable number of visitors were in attendance on the Commencement exercises of Greensboro Female College this week. The usual treat of Addresses, Sermons, Compositions, Music, &c., came off; but, being prevented from participating in the exercises, we will depend upon an eye-witness for a communication on the subject.

THE LONDON TIMES.—New York papers publish an article from the London *Times*, of May 1st, in which it expresses great surprise that Mr. Lincoln should think it possible to coerce the seceding States. The *Times* had not then heard of the secession of Virginia though it was expected. It says that Lincoln may probably repeat the *British enterprise at New Orleans*. It leans towards the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

From Harper's Ferry.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian, whose reliability is vouched for by the editor of the Virginian, furnishes the items below. They will be found to be in striking contrast with a batch of falsehoods which we also publish in to-days's Express, taken from one of Lincoln's Baltimore organs:

The machinery of the Armory has been removed and is now on its way to Richmond. The Rifle Works above, are still in operation, where they are working a double set of hands.

Quite a number of men and boys are engaged in making cartridges and moulding grape shot.

The place presents quite a military aspect. At this there are here some three or four Regiments, four Cavalry companies and about twelve or fourteen pieces of Artillery.

There is a battery on the hill of the Powder-house, one on the Virginia side upon the mountain, and several pieces planted on the bridge. Several hundred soldiers are kept on the Maryland side as scouts. They go down to the Pleasant Valley and across towards the Pennsylvania line.

There is not enough Artillery here to make the place as strong as it should be, I have been told that quite a number of pieces are now on the way.

About five hundred Kentuckians arrived here on Saturday night last. They are a strong and healthy set of men, and look as though they could do effective work.

Many of the people here are apprehensive of an attack. It is reported in to-day's paper, that Gen. Scott says this place must be retaken. When they do come they will meet with a warm reception.

The Federal Troops from Kentucky.

The Frankort *Yeoman*, in answer to the statement going the rounds of the papers, that Major Anderson will be entrusted with the command of a brigade of Kentuckians, immediately to be raised, says:

"This is all bosh. No brigade, no regiment, not even a company can be mustered out of Kentucky to march under the banner profaned and desecrated by Lincoln. All such paragraphs as the above are lying inventions, got up for purposes of wicked deception."

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio.

This gentleman is the only public man we have yet heard of in the free States who remains true to his professions before the Proclamation. He deserves immortal honor. He is the one righteous man in the Heaven-forsaken cities of our Western plains. He stands where he has ever stood, and bids the mob defiance. As mobs are always cowardly, they are glad to leave Mr. Vallandigham "alone in his glory."

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The closing Exercises of Edgeworth Female Seminary will consist of the Annual Address by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, on Tuesday night 21st inst., at 8 o'clock: and the Exercises of the Graduating Class on Wednesday night at the same hour.

RICHARD STERLING,
3t. *Principal.*

The Guilford Grays, at Fort Macon, request us to acknowledge for them the receipt of the following articles. From Hon. R. C. Puryear, two boxes of provisions, one bag of flour, one bag of meal, and one box of eggs. From the ladies of Greensboro, 20 matrasses, and some unknown friend, one box of domestic wine.

Who Refused Peace.

The following language taken from Senator Douglas's speech in the Senate on the 2d of March last, is worthy to be reproduced:

"I *can confirm* the Senator's declaration, that *Senator Davis*, of Miss., himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further and say that *Mr. Toombs* was also."

The Crittenden Compromise was almost unanimously refused by the Republican party. Who is responsible for the division?

FORTIFYING JAMES RIVER.—We find it stated that Gov. Letcher has determined to establish a battery, of twenty-five guns at City Point. This will prove quite a formidable obstruction to the passage of Federal vessels.

Division of Virginia.

A few Black Republicans in Western Virginia assembled at Wheeling on the 13 inst., to denounce the ordinance of secession passed in that State.

May 14th.—The Convention re-assembled this morning. The Committe on Federal relations being unprepared to report, various propositions were presented for reference.

Carlile submitted a resolution dissolving the 10th and 11th Congressional Districts from the State, and reporting a declaration Independence with a Constitution for a new State, to be called "New Virginia."

Objection was made on the ground that said action would be forestalling that of the Convention. It was finally modified so as to require the committee to report on the expediency of such an ordinance.

Adjourned till to morrow.

May 15th, 1861.—A resolution has passed the Convention sitting here, condemning the ordinance of secession; also providing for a Convention to be held on the 11th of June, to be composed of counties favoring a separation of the State.—After the adoption of the above the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Mysterious Movements of Troops—Probable Invasion of Virginia.

Alexandria, May 15.—A mysterious movement took place among the troops in Washington this morning. The Rhode Island regiment was early ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The caissons of their batteries were quietly gathered. Wheeling and Northwestern Virginia will probably be the next point of Federal occupation.

Washington and Alexandria are quiet.

Cheering Signs in New York.

The New York *Sun* proclaims that the rebels are already encamped in New York, Jeff. Davis has succeded in enlisting recruits here in this city, and whoever passes through the streets, within a few blocks from our office, can here the click of their guards and the ring Southern steel, as they ground arms and shoulder arms. He has sentinels all the way through Long Island, from within a mile of Fort Hamilton, and through Manhattan Island, from within hail of the ferry boats as they pass."

Gen. Twiggs, late of the U. S. Army, has addressed a letter to ex-President Buchanan, in which he says:

"Your usurped right to dismiss me from the Army might be acquiesced in; but you had no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal and *I shall treat it as such*, not through the papers but *in person*. I shall, most assuredly, pay a visit to Lancaster for the sole purpose of a *personal interview* with you. So, sir, prepare yourself. I am well assured that public opinion will sanction *any course* I may take with you.

WHO OUGHT TO FIGHT?—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in reply to this question, says:—

"Let the vaunting editors of the North, the Sharpe's rifle preachers, and the whole horde of Abolition fanatics who are so clamorous for war, coercion, and no 'compromise with traitors' and who cry 'hang the rebels;' volunteer to march against them. The country which they have ruined can well spare them, and they will not have occasion to complain of the reception they will meet with. Those who have raised the war should do the fighting."

Direct Trade.

A letter from Bremen, dated April 13, to the Savannah News, says: "I have great hopes of the Southern Direct Trade movement. Our merchants here are all looking to the South now—your low tariff being very enticing to them."

SINEWS OF WAR.—At the Lanwhorne foundry in Lynchburg, (Va.) they are daily turning out large quantities of ammunition in the shape of cannon ball and shell, for the Southern Confederacy, which cannot be excelled.

ARMS FOR VIRGINIA.—Five thousand five hundred superior muskets lately contained in the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville N. C., reached Richmond on Thursday 9th. They will be used, it is said, to arm the troops of the Confederacy now congregating at Richmond.

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE.—A large Columbiad, reported as weighing 15,998 pounds, passed through Petersburg, Wednesday, for Fort Macon, N. C., It is said it carries a ball weighing 160 pounds or about a bushel of grape, more or less.

The following from the Iowa *State Journal*, is an oasis in the Northern desert, furnishing evidence that there are still some sane human beings left among our political associates. We fear, however, that the views herein contained, will not weigh much with the Northern people:

THE DEMON OF WAR.—We are in earnest, determined, and not to be intimidated advocate of peace. For it we are willing to undergo any personal sacrifice; to its accomplishment, while we have a voice to utter or a pen to command, we shall labor unceasingly in season and out of season. We deprecate this whole war as inhuman and unnecessary. It is simply the logical sequence of bad men of both sections. It settles nothing but man's account with death. It improves nothing, it determines nothing. It is but the prelude to a final peace, which sooner or later must come—an awful overture of courage and crime.

What do we gain by it? Can anybody answer? What do we not loose by it?—Cannot everybody say? Will it not sweep away homes and firesides? Will it not hand over to a cruel death the bravest of every town and hamlet? Will it not impoverish and ruin and beggar and curse every section of this broad land? And what will it bring in return—nothing but remorse. Can it be that the best blood of the world has coursed in our veins for this? Is it for this that John Hancock traced his defiant sign-manual, or that Washington gloomy, sad and oppressively burdened, consecrated the better half of his life? Have we built cities by laborions endeavor to raze them in a day? Have we made artificial rivers course the land that they may serve only as the viaducts of fratricidal blood? Is it for this that statesmen have labored, inventors studied, students delved, laborers toiled? Ask yourself, whoever you are, if this is our destiny, and if war can work out any other. But you say there can be no peace. *We say there can.* All the South asks of the North is, that they be permitted to retire from this Union. With a love as strong for its hollowed memories as any man's, and with a will as quick to arouse and as long to endure for its perpetuity as any one's, we say let them go in peace.

No man can out Union us. We love every star and stripe as dearly as the best of them. We do not need to fling banners to the breeze, or wear tri-colored cockades, to testify to it. It lays deep and immovable, where our youth found it. But we are not blind, notwithstanding.—Let the war be as hotly contested and as terrible as it may, still, sooner or later, at some hour there must be peace. Shall it be now, when our cities are full of life, and now when the earth promises rich returns to the husbandmen, or when desolation sits upon every site, and when the last remnant of an ill-fated band shall struggle over black heath to ruined homes? Shall it be peace or war? The people, under Providence are all powerful; they can control this whirlwind. Will they do it?

HOW THEY "UNITE" THE NORTH.—The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer says that twenty-five conductors, engineers, and railroad men, having heard that Mr. Galt, a carpenter, who had indicated his secession feeling by saying that he "hoped not a member of the Cleveland Grays would ever return to tell the tale," called on that gentleman with a flag and a prepared rope, looped a la hangman, and with ominous looks and due solemnity administered to him the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear, upon your bended knees, with your hands upon the emblem of this nation, and the halter of death around your neck, that you will protect the flag of our Union and the Constitution forever, so help you God."

After the oath was administered they shook hands with the new convert, gave him three cheers and departed.

Virginia Admitted.

The following dispatch from the Hon. C. G. Memminger to W. F. Colcock, Collector at Norfolk, is important to our mercantile community. It was in reply to an inquiry from the Collector whether duties should be charged upon importations from Virginia:

Montgomery, May 12.—Virginia is now one of the Confederate States. Of course no duties are to be collected on imports from thence. Suspend collection of duties from North Carolina and Tennessee.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

An Act to Raise Ten Thousand Troops.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor shall immediately after the passage of this act, proceed to raise, by voluntary enlistment, a division or corps of ten thousand men to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged. The troops of this corps shall be known as the State troops of North Carolina.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this division shall consist of a corps of artillery and engineers, one regiment of cavalry, and eight regiments of infantry, light infantry and riflemen, to be recruited under the general direction of the Governor, and in conformity with such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the corps of artillery and engineers shall consist of not exceeding eight companies, or batteries of light and heavy artillery, with one colonel, chief of artillery and engineer, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, (one quartermaster and one commissary with the rank of first lieutenant, and one adjutant, all to be appointed by the colonel, the last from the first lieutenants of the corps,) one sergeant-major, one quartermaster's sergeant, ten captains, sixteen first lieutenants and sixteen second lieutenants. Each company shall consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, two artificers (and in addition for each light company, one farrier and one blacksmith,) and ninety privates. Each company to have one captain and four lieutenants, to be assigned by the colonel or other commanding officer. The chief of the corps shall detail such commissioned officers as may be necessary to perform the duties of the engineer and ordnance departments.—Officers so detailed are subject at any time to be relieved from such duties by the chief. All officers of this corps shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as to command, which govern the officers of infantry and cavalry: *Provided*, That officers specially detailed on engineer and ordnance duty shall not assume or be ordered on any other duty while so detailed, except by order of the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the regiments of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, (one commissary and one quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant, and one adjutant with the rank and command of first-lieutenant, all of whom shall be appointed by the colonel;) one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant; one commissary sergeant; and ten troops. Each troop shall consist of one captain; one first-lieutenant; two second lieutenants; one first-sergeant; one quartermaster sergeant; four sergeants; four corporals; two buglers; one farrier; one saddler; and from sixty-four to ninety privates. Each regiment of infantry, light infantry or riflemen shall consist of one colonel; one lieutenant colonel, one Major (one commissary and one quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant; and adjutant with the rank and command of first-lieutenant; all to be appointed by the colonel; one sergeant major; one quartermaster sergeant; one commissary sergeant; and ten companies. Each company to consist of one captain; one first-sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals; two musicans and from sixty-four to ninety privates.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this corps or division shall have the following officers in addition to those already provided for, viz: one major-general; three brigadier generals: one quartermaster and paymaster general; one adjutant and inspector general; and one commissary general, all with the ranks of Colonel; and one surgeon general; with the assimilated rank of Colonel; six assistant adjutants and inspectors general, to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; one major and four Captains; eight assistant quartermasters, and paymasters general to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; two majors; and five Captains; six assistant commissaries general of subsistence, to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; one major and four Captains, ten surgeons with the assimilated rank of major; and not exceeding ten assistant surgeons, with the assimilated rank of Captain; and ten with the assimilated rank of first lieutenant; and to each regiment one chaplain, with the pay of major, and one assistant chaplain with the pay of captain.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the military board, appoint the commissioned officers provided for in this act (except the aids-de-camp.) The company officers shall be appointed and ordered to recruit their respective companies, and as soon as they can complete the same to sixty-four privates, with the required non-commissioned officers, and report the fact to the adjutant and inspector general, their commissions shall be issued and bear date from the time of their appointment. Should any captain fail to raise his company in a reasonable time the Governor, by and with the consent of the military board, may revoke his appointment.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the major general may appoint two aids-de-camps, with the ranks as follows: one captain and one first lieutenant; brigadier generals may appoint one aid-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant, to be taken from the brigades.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all the officers and men of this division or corps shall, at and before their entrance into the service, take an oath to be prescribed by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the military board, and shall also be subject to the rules, regulations and penalties of the articles of war and army regulations of the army of the confederate States of America.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the pay, clothing, subsistence and allowances shall be the same for officers and men as are now provided by law for the troops of the army of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the uniform for this corps shall be prescribed by the Governor on the recommendation of a board of competent military officers to be assembled for that purpose.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the quartermaster and paymaster generals, the adjutant and inspector general, together with their assistants herein provided for, shall perform the duties belonging to their respective departments for the volunteer and militia corps of the State, when required by the Governor.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the quartermaster and paymaster general, the commissary general and their assistants and all other disbursing officers shall before entering upon their duty give bond with approved security payable to the State, for the faithful performance of their duties, in such sum as the Governor may require.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That every enlisted man shall receive a bounty of fifteen dollars payable when mustered into service.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage. Ratified.

An Act.

To define and punish Treason against the State of North Carolina.

[PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That treason shall consist only in levying war against this State, or in adhearing to its enemies, giving aid and comfort; or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any Government within its limits separate from the existing government; or in holding or executing, in such usurped government any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That, if any free person, knowing of any such treason, shall not as soon as may be, give information thereof to the Governar of the State, or to some conservator of the peace, such person shall be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That, if any free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or to make insurrection in this State, or with any person to induce a slave to rebel or make insurrection such person shall upon conviction suffer death, whether such rebellion or insurrection be made or not.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

An Act.

For the benefit of Volunteers.

[PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION, MAY 1861.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons engaged in the military service of the State, or any of the slaveholding States or Confederate States of America, as officers, non-commissioned officers, musicans or privates or volunteers after they shall have enrolled their names for the purpose of offering their services to the State, shall be privileged and exempt from arrest on civil process during the time they are engaged in active service, and for a reasonable time in going to and returning from their respective place of enlistment and rendezvous, *provided*, that wherever the statute of limitation was in question the time embraced in this bill shall not be counted.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shallbe in force from and after its ratification.

The Stay Law.

AN ACT TO PROVEDE AGAINST THE SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY, AND TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CASES.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That no execution of *fieri facias* or *venire exponai* founded upon a judgment in any suit or action for debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for speific articles, others than those upon official bonds, or in favor of the State, or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act, by any court of record or magistrate for the sale of property until otherwise provided by law, nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Where such executions have issued, and are now in the handsof officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgements shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the linen which has already been acquired by the taking out such execution.

SEC. 3. There shall be no trials of any cases requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a justice of the peace in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts, for money demands or contracts for specific articles.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals: nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts hereafter contracted, nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from nonresidents, nor to the annualcollection of interest: *Provided*, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

SEC. 5. The interest which has accrued since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, or which may hereafter accrue upon any bond, or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction, and if not, then in the County or Superior Court: *Provided, however*, That no warrant or suit shall be brought except for the interest for one year or more, (always making an even number,) by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

SEC. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors, hereafter executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed in any case where the statute of limitations comes in question.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. BOYEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bay-berry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity. CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors.
jan 30 78 William street, New York.
Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

Miscellaneous.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—
Early yellow 6 weeks,
" Mohawk 6 "
" Valentine.
Extra early Beans,
Large Lima "
Small " "
White Kidney.
BEETS—
Early Blood Turnip.
Long "
White Sugar.
Mangle Wortzel.
BROCOLI.
CABBAGE—
Early York.
Large late Drumhead,
" flat Dutch.
Early Sugar-loaf.
Red Dutch (for pick'ng)
Large Drum'd Savoy.
" late green glaz'd.
CARROTT—
Long Orange.
Large white Belgian.
CAULIFLOWER—
Early Dutch.
CELERY—
White Solid.
Ice Cos.
CORN—
Early Sugar.
Adam's Extra Early.
CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS
CUCUMBERS—
Early Frame.
Long Cluster.
Gherkin (for pickling.)
EGG PLANT—large purple.
LETTUCE—
Early white Butter.
" curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELLON—
Canteloupe.
Nutmeg.
Citron (for preserving)
NASTURTIUM—
Dwarf Crimson.
KRAB—
Omist Dwarf.
OONIN—
White Silver Skin.
Large Red.
PARSLEY, Double curled.
PARSNIPS.
PEAS—
Extra Early May.
Early Tom Thumb.
PEPPER—
Long Cayan.
Red Cherry.
Large Sweet.
PUMPKINS—
Large Cheese
" Field.
Cashaw (crook Neck)
RADISH—
Red Turnip.
White "
Early long Scarlet.
RHUBARB.
SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant.
SQUASH—
Early Bush or Patty-pan.
Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck.
Boist's Marrow.
TOMATO—
Large Red.
" Yellow.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—
Early flat Dutch or Spring.
SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS—
Anise.
Caraway.
Coriander.
Fennel.
Lavender.
Sweet Majoram.
Rosemary.
Sage.
GRASS SEEDS—
Red Clover.
Timothy.
Orchard.
Herd. or Red Top.
Mixed Lawn Grass,—finest quality.

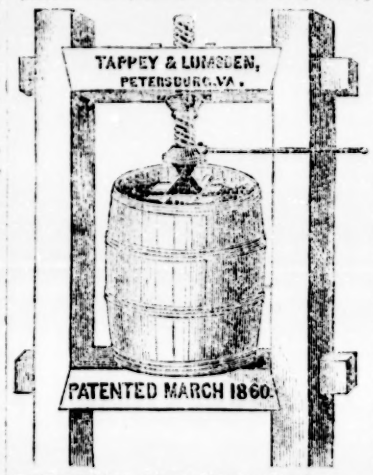
Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds.
Feb. 2

NOTICE.—We have this day sold out our entire stock of Goods to Mr. J. Hildesheimer. We return our thanks to the citizens of Greensborough and Guilford county for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensborough, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. Heildesheimer, who will make it his object to please, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.
DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Heilbrun & Co., are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildesheimer, who is authorized to settle for us.
DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.
april 30, 1861.

☞ I have this day purchased of Drucker & Heilbrun their entire stock of Goods, and shall open with an additional large and new stock, all of which I will sell at small profits. All those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine my stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
J. HILDESHEIMER.
May 7—1w.

Petersburg.



ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.
TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861
Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,
NO. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Bolting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them.
They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.
Sept. 1—1y

AN ERA
IN
THE HISTORY OF
AMERICAN INVENTIONS,
SLOAT'S
FAMOUS PLANTATION
SEWING MACHINE
IS
JUST COMPLETED.
LET
THE WORKING CLASSES
REJOICE,
For the great acquirement is at last attained and a new machine of
WONDERFUL CAPACITY
has been introduced making the celebrated
LOCK STITCH,
WITH
A ROTARY SHUTTLE
Holding
150 Yards of Thread,
designed to do away with all other machines for the use of
TAILORS
and
MANUFACTURERS.
ALL
Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age
ARE INVITED
to come and see these most
REMARKABLE MACHINES.
ALSO
JUST RECEIVED
A fine assortment of the well-known
SLOAT'S
ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,
The Unapproached and the Unapproachable
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE,
which challenges Competition in being capable of
SEWING
THREE THOUSAND STITCHES
PER MINUTE.
These
CELEBRATED MACHINES
ARE
MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL
with
SOUTHERN CAPITAL,
SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,
and
SOUTHERN LABOR!!!
and sold by
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C. C. BERRY, " " Suffolk, "
C. D. REYNOLDS, " " Liberty, "
THOMAS FOX, " " Halifax, C. H. "
JOHN J. HILL, " " Danville, "
J. W. PAULETT, " " Wytheville, "
JEFFERSON & LOVEING, " " Roseland, "
Feb. 9—3m

Interesting From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—We learn by the Oriziba, arrived from Texas to-day, that Gen. Van Dorn had left Victoria on the 6th inst. with the McCullogh Regiment and other forces, to intercept Col. Reeves' commander of United States troops, six hundred strong, above San Antonio.

Major Lloyd Beall, Capt. R. W. Johnson, Second Cavalry; Capt. Wm. Blair, Lieuts. Ransom, Fourth, and Howard. Third U. S. Artillery, had resigned.

Capt. Lee's Company, Eight Infantry, had surrendered at San Antonio.

Col. Waite, successor of Gen. Twiggs, is a prisoner of war, on parole.

The crops will surpass any harvest ever reaped.

Texas has made provision for large quantities of brass cannon and other arms for the defence of the State.

The Belgian Consul has published a note, denying the statement published in New York that he had entered into a contract with the Confederate States for supplying them with arms from Belgiumr.

The entrance of the channel at Pensacola Bay has been obstructed by sinking vessels to prevent the entrance of ships of war.

From Pensacola.

MOBILE- May 8.—The transports Dick Keys and Henry Lewis left here yesterday laden with provisions for Pensacola.

On arriving off Pensacola bar, at 4, P. M., they were stopped by the Powhatan boarded from that vessel, and their cargo examined.

Commodore Porter granted permission for the vessel to proceed to Pensacola, remarking that he thought Gen Bragg might use the boats for conveying troops to Santa Rosa Island, and that they would be badly whipped after they got them there.

While the transports Keys and Lewis were rounding to and getting under way, the Brooklyn came up and ordered them to follow her to the Sabine. Through some misunderstanding, the Keys had got under way for the bar, when the Powhatan and Brooklyn fired across her bow. She immediately rounded to, when a boat's crew of armed men were put aboard of her.

The vessels were compelled to lay to under the guns of the Sabine till morning, when Lt. Brown endorsed on their papers a warning not to attempt an entrance into the harbor, or they would be sent North as prisoners of war, and their boats sold as prizes.

The vessels then started for home, and were followed by the Powhatan until they passed the Perdido river. They arrived safely last evening.—*Charleston Courier.*

Bloody Battle.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, bring Panama papers of the 4th instant. General Gastieweros gained a victory over the Government forces at Tanja, new Grenada. The battle lasted two day. The Government foes had 400 killed, including General Carrol. Aregena escaped.

Asphyxiating Explosions.

A correspondent suggests the use of Asphyxiating material for shells. He says:

"It is a well known fact that 'Alkarisn,' (a compound of the Alcohol series, in which one component of the oxygen is replaced by an equivalent of Arsenic is peculiarly fitted for military purposes, although its use has been entirely neglected. A thin shell of iron filled with this material, and fired from a gun, would explode only on striking its mark, when the Alkarsin would take fire, burning with a fierce flame and emitting dense volumes of the most deadly poisonous gases.

Such a weapon would never fail to reduce any fortress or stronghold in the shortest possible time. 'Rougases' or explosives on the Jacobi principle, are very valuable in coast and fortification defences. The explosive material consists of chlorate of potash and sugar, which when brought in contact with sulphuric acid, instantly explodes with great violence.—These last were used very extensivly in the Russian War for the defence of both Sevastopol and Kronstadt.

If you think proper to call attention to these suggestions, and it should be desirable to make use of these weapons, they can be furnished to the State by a competent Chemist.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President, is expecting to visit New York this week.

Rumored Capture of two privateers C. S. A.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, N. Y., May 14.—Two Privateers were captured by a U. S. frigate off here on Saturday night, after a severe cannonading.

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, May 14—(Midnight).—The steamer *Arago* has arrived from Liverpool. Amongst her passengers are Jerome Bonaparte and ex-Ministers Dallas and Faulkner.

Mr. James Hudson, a private in the Hornet's Nest Rifles, died in the camp of his company at Raleigh, on Saturday last, of pneumonia. His remains were taken home to Charlotte for interment.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the sea-port towns is entirely broken up we must furnish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables &c., &c.—Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and will receive *personal* and prompt attention, by

JOHN F. FOARD.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf Newbern, N. C.

may 18—6m*

ENCOURAGE

HOME LITERATURE!

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

DEVOTED to Literature, Agriculture, and Horticulture, edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every Saturday, at Augusta, Georgia.

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"Stands in the very first rank"—*Press, Charleston.*

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—*News, Savannah.*

"A most acceptable paper."—*Christian Index, Macon.*

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"The best investment of two dollars that could be made."—*Missourian, St. Louis.*

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"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—*Enquirer, Richmond.*

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"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—*Journal and Messenger, Macon, Ga.*

"An excellent journal edited by competent gentlemen."—*Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.*

"Best literary journal in the country."—*Journal, Louisville.*

"A Southern blessing."—*Argus, Norfolk.*

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"Gives full value for the money."—*Southron, Jackson, Miss.*

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—*Gazette, Chattanooga.*

"Without a rival—the best that comes to us."—*Express, Vicksburg, Miss.*

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Single copy, per annum		$ 2.
Six copies	"	10.
Ten copies	"	15.
Twenty copies	"	25.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form. By lending, on five cents, and with great care, every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be *the best weekly paper in the South.*

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

2—1w

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON.....J. GRAYDON.....H. SEELY.....W. A. SCOTT.

A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 56 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner Front and Princess Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand

MATTRESSES, LOUNGES,
CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,
CURLED HAIR, MOSS, and
All UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.

Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21—1m.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, washstands, washstands, cottage bedsteads, chairs, coffins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. ☞ Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 127-1y

S. ARCHER.....D. GUNDAKER.

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in *READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,* Jan. 5, 1861—1y. Greensboro, N. C.

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 10 Fayetteville Street, *RALEIGH*, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3—tf.

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. P. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to LIVE! A splendid place to study! Come to the Oceanside. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold.—Books and natural scenery here will educate the mind and the soul to the greatest perfection.

We make no flourish over *numbers*, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL is not sectarian. L. BRANSON, aug4-1y Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. SHUCK, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 24tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	50 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to JACOB MORTON, may5-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL. High Point, North Carolina.

S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, Miss M. J. TUCKER, Mrs. L. A. LANDER, } *Assistants.*

The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month; Tuition, including Latin, French, and Singing, $10 00, $12 50, 15 00; Piano or Guitar, $5 00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required *in advance*, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy *nothing* on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 30-tf.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. ☞ For terms, address the Principals Sept. 1—am.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS —MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.* REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal. MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Asst. Female Dep.

The next session will open on the 10th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of two sessions weeks, from $20 to $35.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 15-tf

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE Jamestown, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The 4th Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per session; Music on Piano or Guitar, $20; Grecian Painting $7 50; Embroidery $7 50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair-flowers, Wax-flowers, Feather-flowers, Waxdrum, each, $5; Vocal Music $1; Contingent expenses $1; Board $5 50 per month, including washing and fires. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information see Circular. Address J. S. RAY, Sec.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 7th, 1860. It enjoys a remarkably healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its liberality and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $167 to $185. For further particulars address Rev. D. B. BITTLE, *President*, or aug. 25-8 Col. JOHN SHERROD, *Sec'y of Board.*

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first five months session of this Institution will close Thursday 20th December, 1860, and the next session will commence Wednesday and January, 1861. A great portion of the building has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English, $12 50; Higher English, $15 00; Modern Languages, each, $7 50; Ancient Languages, each, $7 50; Music, $22 50; Painting in Oil, $20 00; Painting in water colors, $10 00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12 00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $5 00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $50 00. For particulars, refer to pamphlet, or address REV. W. B. McILVEAY, A. M., Pres. aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition,	$50 00 per annum.
Tuition in Prep.,	$20 00 to $35 00 per annum.
Board including rooms, fuel, washing, &c.,	$8 00 to $10 00 per month.

July7-4w B. CRAVEN.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us. dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

YADNIN INSTITUTE, Davidson County, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened its Spring session January 14th, 1861.

We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.

Tuition is from 8 to $15. Entering fee $1. Board $8.50 per month. G. W. HEGE, A. M., Principal. feb. 9—tf.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs. Mill capable of grinding a large amount of Grain, daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will assure those who patronise us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Farmers will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed.

apr. 6—6m. W. J. McCONNEL

Periodicals.

A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS! THE TIMES,

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA

A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C.

$2.00 A YEAR.....$1 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE TIMES enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and readable type. It shall be the untiring efforts of the publishers to make THE TIMES a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. THE TIMES is neither sectarian nor political; but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be filled with *life and spirit*; and will present and defend whatever policy will, in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develope and enrich the State. The editors of THE TIMES will pay special attention to the news department of the paper, and will report the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature, of the various State Conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news.

The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive during the coming year more attention than heretofore. The Domestic economy, comfort and happiness, and the independent and honorable pursuit of Agriculture, form the great wealth and peculiar characteristic of our free country, and specially so in North Carolina. THE TIMES will, therefore, be a welcome visit or to every country home, and to every industrious farmer.—THE TIMES is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper, devoted to the development of home industry, in the confident hope that our people will be disposed in this national crisis to patronize home papers; to build up home interests instead of scattering their substance and their energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial, and then let it stand on its own merits.

Address COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

☞ Specimen numbers sent, on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 4th volume of this journal commenced with the year 1861. It will be published monthly, at

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed, on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the Law, allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance: any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2 50.

As a medium for ADVERTISING, the *Journal* is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than three persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 1000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address,

J. D. CAMPBELL, Greensborough, N. C.

tf

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FALL TRADE.....1860.

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sept. 15.

3000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c. just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices.—Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK, Va* Sept. 15. HERMAN & CO.,

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street, and No. 31 Rock street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS*, Window Glass, Spices, Spices, Sugars, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time we can give assurance of the excellence of our Goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS. Sept. 1.—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid for $1 00 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, prepaid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Faughton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Pfifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, Va., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the South, of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Dye-stuffs*, patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices for cash. Sept. 1—1y.

W. T. WALKE.....F. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. B. GOODMAN.

WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK, Va.* Sept. 1—1y.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.

July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* Nov. 3—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—a one of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

"COSTAR'S" Vermin Exterminators.

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

Vermin.

These preparations (unlike all others,) are
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 years and more established in New York City.

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Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Used by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.

Used by—the City Hotels—Astor, St. Nicholas, &c.

Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.

Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See what the People, Press and Dealers say.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
JOHN B. GOUGH, No. 94 Elm Street.

MOSS, GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, that would pay for use of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster, (Wis.) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used it, and the way the Rats and Mice scampered out from it, and the way the Rats and Mice scampered out from it, and the way they died that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Montreal (Canada) Times.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time, has not known it to fail in a single instance."
GEORGE ROSS, Druggist, Carlington, C. W.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear immediately. ECKER & BROTHER, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy——Bed-Bugs.

To Destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy——Mosquitoes.

To Destroy——Insects on Plants and Seeds.

To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c., &c.

To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25c, 50c, and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Hotels, &c.

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FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES, Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Use,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

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MEDICINE CHESTS,

Manufactured Tobacco, *SNUFF* and Cigars, Grass and Garden seeds,

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Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York. mch. 9—eow3m.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed. B. L. COLE.

Mr. C. W. Woollen, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. C.

Jan. 19—tf.